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International Court of Justice

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OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

EVIDENCE DIVISION

Date : 19 July 1948

I certify that Document Number 3719-PS was introduced into evidence as Exhibit Number USA-184 in the Trial by the International Tribunal of Hermann GOERING, et al, which commenced on 20 November 1945, and that the attached photostat is a true and correct copy of the original.

Fred Niebergall

Fred NIEBERGALL
Chief, Document
Control Branch.

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C E R T I F I C A T E

I hereby certify that the annexed document 3719-PS No. USA - 187 is a photostat of an original document submitted in evidence by the United States Prosecution under this number. The original document has been withdrawn in accordance with Rule 10 of the International Military Tribunal, and to the best of my knowledge and belief is to be held at the National Archives, Washington D.C. .

Paul Joosten

Nuremberg, 25 June 1948

PAUL A. JOOSTEN

General Secretary
International Military
Tribunal

Auszuege aus der Aussage Alfred Rosenberg in Nurnberg am 6. Oktober 1945 aufgenommen bei Oberstleutnant Thomas S. Hinkel, gegenwaertig als Dolmetscher Oberleutnant Joachim Stenzel und Gemeiner Clair A. VanVleck als Berichterstatter.

Seite 3.

Second [

Frage: Ist es richtig, dass Sauckel den verschiedenen Gebieten unter ihrer Zustaendigkeit die Anzahl Arbeiter auferlegte die Sie fuer Arbeitszwecke aufzubringen hatten?

Antwort: Ja.

Frage: Und ist es richtig, dass danach Ihre Agenten diese Arbeitskraefte zu erhalten versuchten um ihre Quota zu fuellen?

Antwort: Sauckel hatte gewoehnlich sehr weitreichende Wuensche die man nur erfuellen konnte wenn man sehr genau in die Sache hineinschaute.

Frage: Lassen Sie uns nicht von Sauckels Wuenschen reden weder weitreichend oder nicht. Das hat nichts mit der Sache zu tun. Ist es richtig, dass Ihnen Quoten gegeben wurden fuer die Gebiete Ihrer Zustaendigkeit und dass Sie diese Quoten zu fuellen hatten?

Antwort: Ja; es war die Verantwortlichkeit der Verwaltungsbeamten diese Quote entgegen zu nehmen und sie ueber ihren Distrikt so zu verteilen, dass sie je nach der Anzahl und den Altersgruppen am besten erfuellt werden konnten.

Frage: Waren diese Verwaltungsbeamten ein Teil Ihrer Organisation?

Antwort: Sie waren Vertreter oder Beamte des Reichskommissars fuer die Ukraine aber als solche waren sie in ihr Amt bei dem Ministerium fuer die "Besetzten Oestlichen Gebiete" eingesetzt.]

First [

Frage: Ist es richtig, dass Sie erkannten dass die Quoten die Ihnen von Sauckel gesetzt wurden, nicht durch freiwillige Arbeiter erfuellt werden konnten? Ist es weiterhin richtig, dass Sie die Einziehung dieser Arbeiter fuer Zwangsarbeit nicht missbilligten?

Antwort: Ich bedauerte, dass die Forderungen Sauckels so dringend waren dass sie nicht mit der Fortsetzung von freiwilligen Rekrutierungen erfuellt werden konnten und deshalb willigte ich in die Notwendigkeit fuer Zwangsrekrutierung ein.]

Frage: Haben Sie niemals mit Sauckel darueber diskutiert, dass in Anbetracht der Tatsache dass die Quoten nicht mit Freiwilligen erfuellt werden konnten, das gesamte Arbeiterwerbungsprogram aufgegeben werde, ausgenommen fuer Rekruten die freiwillig sich meldeten?

Antwort: Ich konnte das nicht tun denn die Anzahl oder Quoten die Sauckel von dem Fuehrer gesetzt worden waren, waren vollkommen bindend fuer ihn und ich konnte nichts dazu tun.

Seite 5.

[

Frage: Die Briefe die wir gesehen haben und die zwischen Ihnen und Sauckel gewechselt wurden, enthalten keinen Hinweis darauf dass Sie mit dem Prinzip der Anwerbung von Arbeitskraeften gegen ihren Willen nicht einverstanden waren; sie zeigen an, wenn ich mich recht erinnere, dass sie mit der spaeteren Behandlung dieser Arbeiter nicht einverstanden waren, aber gegen die ursprungliche zwangsweise Anwerbung nichts einzuwenden hatten.

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H2448 – 0005

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
NUERNBERG, GERMANY
USA Exhibit 187
Filed Dec 12, 1945

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Antwort: Das ist richtig. In diesen Briefen diskutierte ich die Moeglichkeit eine Methode zu finden die am wenigsten rauh war aber in keiner Weise setzte ich mich in Opposition zu den Befehlen die er fuer den Fuehrer auszufuehren hatte.

Seite 7.

Frage: Erinnern Sie sich einen Brief von Sauckel im Maerz 1943 erhalten zu haben worin er mitteilte dass ungefaehr eine Million auslaendische Arbeiter aus dem Osten benoetigt werden und dass diese Million innerhalb vier Monaten von dem Datum des Briefes an gerechnet abzutransportieren seien.

Antwort: Das ist durchaus moeglich. Sauckel im Laufe seiner Taetigkeit als Spezialbeauftragter des Fuehrers hat zu verschiedenen Zeiten meinem Ministerium Quoten uebermittelt, ueber die Anzahl Leute die geliefert werden mussten.

Frage: Wenn diese Quoten von Sauckel uebermittlt wurden, hat Ihre Organisation alsdann diese Quoten ueber die verschiedenen Orte verteilt, ueber die Sie Zustaendigkeit hatten?

Antwort: Normalerweise, wenn solch eine Forderung fuer eine Quota hereinkam, wurden Sitzungen zwischen den Vertretern von Sauckels Stab und meinem Stab manchmal auch dem Stab des Kommissars abgehalten in denen diese Fragen eroertert wurden. Normalerweise moechte ich sagen, dass in Anbetracht der besonderen Umstaende es vollkommen unmoeglich war, diese genaue Anzahl zu liefern aber wir wuerden versuchen zu tun was wir konnten und niemals konnten wir die gesammte Quota fuellen die uns auferlegt war.

Frage: Ist es richtig, dass Sie Ihr Bestes taten um die Quota zu fuellen?

Antwort: Es war ihre Pflicht soviel zu tun als sie irgendwie konnten.

UEBERSETZUNGSBESCHEINIGUNG

26 November 1945.

Ich, LEO LOEB, bescheinige hiermit, dass ich sorgfaeltig mit der deutschen und englischen Sprache bekannt bin, und dass das vorhergehende eine wahrheitsgemaese und genaue Uebersetzung von Auszuegen der Aussage Alfred Rosenberg in Nurnberg am 6. Oktober 1945 aufgenommen bei Oberstleutnant Thomas S. Hinkel, ist.

LEO LOEB.
Zivilist.

A 088637

Testimony of: ALFRED ROSENBERG
Taken at: Nuremberg, Germany
1500-1700, 6 October 1945
By: Lt. Col. Thomas S. Hinkel,
IGD, OUSCC. Also Present:
Interpreter: 1st Lt. Joachim Stenzel
Reporter: Pvt. Clair A. VanVleck

COLONEL HINKEL TO THE INTERPRETER:

Q Do you solemnly swear that you will truthfully and faithfully interpret my questions from English into German, and the responses of the witness from German into English, to the best of your ability, so help you God?

A I do.

COLONEL HINKEL TO THE WITNESS THROUGH THE INTERPRETER:

Q What is your name?

A Alfred Rosenberg.

Q You have heretofore been interrogated?

A Yes.

Q At that time you were placed under oath?

A Yes.

Q Do you realize that you are still under oath and that you have promised to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

A Yes.

Q Yesterday afternoon, you remember, we were discussing the subject of forced labor?

A Yes.

Q As I recall your statements, they were to the effect that Sauckel was principally in charge of obtaining labor; is that correct?

A Sauckel had been appointed, specifically, by the Fuehrer to be entirely responsible for the entire labor situation.

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Q Just exactly how did Sauckel operate in obtaining this labor?

A I may perhaps repeat again what I stated yesterday, that is, that in reference to the occupied Eastern territories, I had requested of Sauckel that for those territories he should depend on voluntary recruiting. However, he agreed in principle but said, and I wish you to underscore that, that he had to meet a very definite quota of substitutes for German workers, and that I would have to consider that particular fact.

Q You knew, did you not, that you would not be able to get all the labor that was necessary through volunteers; isn't that right?

A Naturally, at the very beginning, I could not see that thoroughly and I must say that, for instance, in the Ukraine, in the rural districts, normally, about 80% of the quotas were met through volunteers, but that wasn't fast enough for Sauckel.

Q That didn't last very long, did it?

A Yes; not long. So Sauckel right away formed special commissions and put himself into accord with the various commissars of the various districts and, particularly, the cities where the volunteers would be extremely hard to get, and they made the necessary arrangements with these missions for the recruiting.

Q Didn't he talk with you regarding the situation where it would be necessary to impress labor in the Ukraine, and in the other areas, over which you had jurisdiction?

A Yes. He said that it was necessary, and that he was hoping on getting all assistance from me, so that he would not be compelled to make any use of his right to give me orders, which he had in the decree.

Q Isn't it a fact, that the actual operation of the labor procuring program, was through your administrative set-up?

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A Yes, naturally, the administrative set-up of the Ukraine was at the disposal of Sauckel, just like the police.

Q And the administrative set-up of the Ukraine was under your supervision, was it not?

A As a matter of principle, it would have been my right to issue such an order, but then when it came to the details of execution, the personnel of my administrative body was at Sauckel's disposition. I remember that we discussed the details with him regarding, for instance, the assigning or allotment of definite and just quotas, because, at first, the impressment of workers involved very unbalanced groups of people of different ages and, therefore, we regulated it in such a way that only people of good health and certain age groups would be taken.

Q Isn't it a fact, that Sauckel would allocate to the various areas under your jurisdiction, the number of persons to be obtained for labor purposes?

A Yes.

Q And that thereafter, your agents would obtain that labor, in order to meet the quota which had been given; isn't that right?

A Sauckel, normally, had very far-reaching desires, which one couldn't fulfill unless one looked very closely into the matter.

Q Never mind about Sauckel's desires being far-reaching or not being far-reaching. That has nothing to do with it. You were given quotas for the areas over which you had jurisdiction, and it was up to you to meet that quota?

A Yes; it was the responsibility of the administrative officials to receive this quota and to distribute the allotments over the districts in such a way, according to number and according to the age groups, so they would be most reasonably met.

Q These administrative officials were part of your organization; isn't that right?

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A They were functionaries or officials of the Reichskommissar for the Ukraine, but, as such, they were placed in their office by the Ministry for the Eastern Occupied Territories.

Q You recognized, did you not, that the quotas set by Sauckel could not be filled by voluntary labor, and you didn't disapprove of the impressment of forced labor; isn't that right?

A I regretted that the demands of Sauckel were so urgent that they could not be met by a continuation of voluntary recruitments and thus I submitted to the necessity of forced impressment.

Q Did you ever argue with Sauckel, that perhaps, in view of the fact that the quotas could not be met by voluntary labor, the labor recruiting program be abandoned except for what recruits could be voluntarily enrolled?

A I couldn't do that, because the numbers or allotments that Sauckel had received from the Fuehrer to meet, were absolutely binding for him, and I couldn't do anything about that.

Q You were not opposed, as a matter of principle, were you, to the use of forced labor?

A I naturally had a lot of opposition in principle against the system of forced labor, because it meant a terrific burden for the Eastern territories.

Q I am speaking now of the principle of forcing the people in these areas to work. Admittedly, administrative headaches were caused by enforcing any such system, but I am speaking now solely of principle involved, and not of the operations of any system of recruiting these people.

A Actually, yes. I was opposed, but I had to give in on these ideas because it was the desire of Hitler.

Q You were not seriously opposed, were you?

A I haven't had any argument with Sauckel about it, but I remember writing him and telling him that there were these complaints and difficulties, and that

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he should do his best and utmost to avoid that they continue or repeat themselves.

Q The letters that we have already seen between you and Sauckel, do not indicate, do they, any disagreement on your part with the principle of recruiting labor against their will; they indicate, as I remember, that you were opposed to the treatment that was later accorded these workers; that you did not oppose their initial impressment.

A That is right. In those letters I mostly discussed the possibility of finding the least harsh methods of handling the matter; whereas, in no way, I placed myself in opposition to the orders that he was carrying out for the Fuehrer.

Q These principles of labor procurement, that were applicable in the Ukraine, were also applicable in Ostland; were they not?

A Well, in the way they were, but it must be kept in mind that especially for Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, the population of these countries was so small and there were so many people missing, that the quotas had to be continuously cut down, and actually Sauckel himself admitted that they simply could not be met for these reasons.

Q Who was Nickel?

A Nickel had a staff of collaborators, who worked, specifically, on the care for young workers and in that capacity he was a member of my ministry.

Q Do you recall receiving any reports from Nickel regarding his activities.

A I remember that Nickel reported to me several times orally, and it is quite possible that at times he put those matters in writing, too. I remember that he particularly reported to me on the youth project in Ruthenia, and on the question of air-raid protection aids, a project for air raid protection for the Eastern minority. I happen to know that because on one occasion he introduced all these representatives of the different nations to me, and I invited them to lunch.

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Q I show you a photostatic reproduction of an eight-page document, dated 19 October 1944. This document is identified for the record as 309-PS. I show you the signature appearing on the last page thereof, and ask you if you can identify it?

A Nickel has not written very much to me, and I cannot read this signature. That obviously is not by Nickel, but by somebody else who makes a remark. It looks to me like "Gut".

Q I will show you the remainder of the document, and ask you if you recall receiving the original of it?

A This entire report I never read very carefully, because he reported the whole thing to me orally, and then afterwards I must have received this report for the files.

Q Do you remember receiving that report?

A Well, I remember the oral report. I don't remember the written, but he has reported the entire thing orally to me.

Q Is the written report, that you have just read, in substantial conformity with the oral report you received from him?

A Yes.

Q Is there any doubt in your mind, as to the authenticity of the report, which you have just read?

A No; I have none.

Q As a matter of fact, you must be sure then that it is a report that you received, since it conforms so closely to your recollection of the oral report that was given you?

A It could hardly be otherwise. I couldn't remember all those details of figures and so forth.

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Q Do you recall receiving a letter from Sauckel in March, 1943, wherein he stated that approximately 1,000,000 foreign workers would be needed from the East, and that this 1,000,000 had to be transported within the space of four months from the date of the letter?

A That is perfectly possible. Sauckel, in the course of his activities, as being specially charged by the Fuehrer, has at several times transmitted to the ministry quotas of the men that had to be furnished.

Q When these quotas were transmitted by Sauckel, did your organization then parcel the quotas out in the various places over which you had jurisdiction?

A Normally, when such a request for a quota came in, there would be meetings between representatives of Sauckel's staff and of my staff and, occasionally, of the staff of the commissars, in which these matters were hashed over and, normally, I would say that, in view of the particular situation, it would be absolutely impossible to meet that particular number, but that we would try to see what could be done and never would we meet the entire quota that was given us.

Q But you did your best to meet it, didn't you?

A It was their duty to do whatever they could.

Q I show you a photostatic reproduction of a letter dated 17 March 1943. This letter is purported to bear the signature of Sauckel. For the record, the document is identified as 019-PS. I show you the signature appearing on Page 2, and ask if you can identify it as the signature of Sauckel?

A I personally have exchanged letters with Sauckel not very frequently, and so just on one instance I couldn't exactly say whether I recognize it as Sauckel's, but I don't doubt that it is.

Q You mean you cannot positively identify it as Sauckel's signature?

A No; I cannot. I have only received three or four letters from him.

Q Read the rest of the letter, and see if it doesn't help you remember.

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A Yes, certainly it will be correct. I don't have any doubt that it is from him, and it also bears the stamp of receipt from my office.

Q Then you identify that as the document which was received in your office?

A Yes, I do.

Q Do you recall a conference between Sauckel and various other people, including a representative of your office, held on the 30th day of March, 1943, with particular reference to the man-power situation?

A I cannot state any date, but as I mentioned before, there have been several boards or meetings on that subject.

Q Who would be the person attending from your office?

A That could have been different people. It could have been Mr. Braeutigam or it could have been Mr. Beil.

Q How about Dr. Stuckart?

A Stuckart, that seems strange to me.

Q Or Dr. Klopfer?

A Klopfer must have been of the Party Chancellory. There was a Klopfer who was a member of the Party Chancellory. Dr. Stuckart was the State Secretary in the Ministry of the Interior. Possibly it was him.

Q It appears that, at this meeting on March 30, the persons attending did not include a representative of your office, but it was a meeting of the directors of the GBA.

A The GBA, that would be the abbreviation for the Plenipotentiary for the Allotment of Labor; that is Sauckel.

Q I show you a photostatic reproduction of a five-page document, together with several attachments. The document is dated 2 April 1943. For the record, it is identified as 021-PS. I show you Page 5 of the document and ask you if you recognize the initials appearing thereon?

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A No; I cannot read it.

Q I show you the first page, and ask you if that is your initial which appears in the upper right hand part?

A Yes. I must say it is. Yes.

Q It is rather a long report, and since it wasn't a meeting at which you were represented, there is no point in your taking time to read it at this time. You do identify the initial appearing on the first page thereof as being your own initial; is that correct?

A Yes. It certainly does look as if I had the thing in my hand and marked it with pencil.

Q And that initial indicates that you had read that report?

A Yes; that I had it in my hand and that somebody reported it to me.

Q I show you a photostatic reproduction of a document dated 27 May 1944. For the record, this document is identified as 341-PS. I show you a signature appearing on the last page thereof, and ask you if you can identify it?

A No; I cannot read it.

Q I show you the entire document and ask if you recall having received the original thereof?

A Well, that probably ran through my files. I cannot remember the particular incident very well. It seems to be on the air-raid protection aid. The signature must be of Mr. Straube.

Q Do you recall having received the original of the document which is before you?

A No; I have not. I cannot confirm that, but I don't doubt its authenticity.

Q You have no doubt as to its authenticity; is that correct?

A No; I have not.

Q You just have no present recollection of having seen it or having received it?

A 088646

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A Especially that specific incident; there have been various meetings on that.

Q You do identify the signature appearing on Page 2 as that of Straube; is that correct?

A Well, I must assume that, because up there it says it is a personal staff worker for Political Affairs, and that was Straube, but frankly, I cannot read the signature as Straube's. I don't know.

Q Do you see your own initial appearing on the first page of the document in the upper right hand corner?

A No. I didn't mark that. That must have been somebody else.

Q Yesterday, in the course of the discussion, it was mentioned that from time to time censorship intercepts were sent you, wherein complaints were made of the treatment being accorded the native population in the Ukraine?

A Yes; I do.

Q Were investigations made of the complaints contained in these censorship intercepts?

A Well, I think that I mentioned yesterday that those things were normally handled by my Political Division, or by the Division for Social Work and Social Policies, and not only complaints derived from other sources would be handled by these divisions, or by the aid committees of the different nationalities, whose existance I made reference to yesterday also.

Q Were investigations made of the complaint?

A I want to state exactly what I know. As I say, the commissions visited various camps to check on complaints from various sources, but whether they actually checked on every single complaint from censorship extracts, I couldn't say.

Q Do you know whether the investigations disclosed the complaints to be substantially true, or otherwise.

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A Well, these boards visited the factories and talked with the chiefs of the labor groups, and they investigated the incidents and very often found them justified. I think that I have mentioned this before, that there was a circular caused by my ministry to be sent out (I have referred to this circular at several other times, but it has not been presented to me yet) in which I laid down a general policy to be followed in the treatment of the workers from the East, with particular concern for social justice and for the just treatment of them.

Q I show you a document dated 14 December 1942. The document contains eight pages, and purports to bear your stamped signature at the end thereof. For the record, this document is identified as 194-PS. I ask you if this is the document to which you have referred?

A That is an instruction from me to the Reichkommissar of the Ukraine.

Q Is that one of the instructions that you have heretofore referred to?

A Yes, it is.

Q Since you proposed it, you know its contents, and there is no point in taking the time to read it now.

A Couldn't I look a little more closely into it, because I don't have all these things in my memory?

Q Proceed.

A Could I read it here, or maybe if you prefer I could take it along?

Q No; you can read it here. Do you identify that as the order that you issued on that date?

A Yes; I do.

Q Who is Muller?

A There are a lot of Mullers, but that could be one of the division chiefs of the Security Service, the SD.

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Q "Der Gebietskommissar"?

A If he is the Regional Commissioner Muller, then I don't know him personally, because on my travels I went through these territories rather quick, and I didn't meet all the lower officials personally.

Q Do you recall an incident involving Muller, wherein he burned down homes during a labor procurement drive in Biloserke?

A The name of the town I certainly do know, yes.

Q Do you recall the incident?

A I remember something about a regional commissioner who was charged with having taken from a church certain stones in order to restore his own home, but whether it was that one, I don't know.

Q I am not talking about that incident; I am talking about an incident where Fritz Muller was charged with burning down people's homes during the course of a labor drive. Do you remember that?

A There is nothing in my memory on that.

Q Do you recall further that an order, or a statement, was issued by the General Commissioner in Luzk on the 21st of September 1942 to the effect that the homes of people refusing to report for work, are to be burned down?

A No; I don't.

Q I show you a photostatic reproduction of a two-page document; the first page is dated 12 November, 1943. For the record, this document is identified as 290-PS. I ask you if you recall receiving the original of that document?

A I cannot remember that incident.

Q Do you recall receiving the two documents that you have before you?

A No; I don't recall.

Q They bear the official stamp of your ministry, don't they?

A Yes. Well, they must have been seen by the Leadership Staff on Politics.

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Q There isn't any doubt that they were received by your ministry, is there?

A No.

Q Do you have any doubt as to the authenticity of them?

A Obviously it passed through various divisions. I couldn't state anything on that.

Q Do you recall the situation where the statement was made, that it was all right to burn down the homes of the people who refused to report for the labor draft?

A Well, I have received news on such incidents, but that at any time a decree was issued, making it standard procedure, that I do not recall.

Q You see from the document before you that at least one person was excused for his action in burning down homes, because of a statement that had been made by a person in authority.

A The Reichskommissar for the Ukraine seems to have stated that such an incident has happened, but that Muller was not involved in it.

Q The document speaks for itself. Do you recall yesterday we discussed the activities of Hierl, and the complaint that was made by Hierl to Koch, because Koch's labor service organization used the same procedures as the Reich Labor Service; do you remember that?

A Yes; in more or less the same pattern as if it were an imitation.

Q I show you a photostatic reproduction of a document, dated 20 July 1943, purporting to bear the signature of Hierl, with which is enclosed a document containing two pages, dated 13 July 1943. For the record, these documents are identified as 034-PS. I ask you if you can identify the signature of Hierl?

A 088650

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A Yes; that is Hierl's signature.

Q Read the whole document, and see if you recall receiving it.

A Yes. I am sure that I received it. I might add here, just incidentally, that during one of my trips I inspected the labor service of the Ukraine and inspected their quarters, and also looked at some of the samples of their craftsmanship, and that I would contradict the statement made here by Hierl, that it was a brutal form of forcing people into labor, but rather that it was a fairly efficient effort to employ people for special tasks that might arise from one moment to the other.

Q Hierl saw more of them than you did, didn't he?

A Yes. I admit that. I also think that there were certain statutes that had been the cause for this incident, and I think that they were revised in order to remedy the situation, of which Hierl warns here.

Q You do identify this document as one received by you; is that correct?

A Yes, I do.

Q Do you recall receiving a statement, setting forth the treatment being accorded the Eastern workers in Germany?

A Well, such things have arrived in my place, quite a few.

Q I show you a photostatic reproduction of a two page undated document. For the record, this document is identified as 257-PS. I ask you if you have seen the original thereof?

A That is a listing of all sorts of different points in which we, in our dealings with the ministries, tried to remedy the situation.

Q Well, were the complaints set forth therein, regarding the treatment of Eastern workers in Germany, justified?

A From our point of view we felt that they were all justified, but we

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must take into account that at the time of the sudden arrival of 1,700,000 people from the East, the police took security measures and quite rightly said, "We cannot know what sort of people are coming here and, therefore, for the time being, we must be on our guard, and then later on we might more or less reduce the severity of our measures."

Q My question is: were the complaints set forth therein justified?

A Yes, naturally, many complaints were justified.

Q You do identify the document before you as one that was received by you; is that correct?

A Well, that must naturally be so.

Q Do you have in mind that you received it?

A I personally had not read it, but I don't exclude it. It probably came in, but, as I say, it wasn't read by me, but the points mentioned are the same points on which we had harped consistently, but I must add here that, naturally, one could not possibly hope to eliminate them all.

Q Is there any doubt in your mind as to the authenticity of the document?

A No, I have none.

Q Do you recall receiving a statement to the effect that ten-year-old children were being sent into the Reich to be used as workers?

A Not as workers, but I do remember that during the retreat of Russian troops, during the retreat, because of the shootings, a lot of children were left orphans, and I remember that we organized a camp in Odessa, which I also visited, for women and minor children, and I visited that camp during one of my inspections.

Q This is later than that. This was in June, 1944. Do you recall receiving a report regarding the use of ten-year-old children as workers?

A No, I cannot remember that.

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Q I show you a photostatic reproduction of a document dated 6 June 1944. This document, for the record, is identified as 338-PS. I show you the signature appearing at the bottom of the letter, and ask you if you can identify it?

A That ought to be the signature of Beil.

Q Do you identify it as such?

A Well, I have not seen the signature of Beil very often. I believe it is Beil's. If it is headed "Labor Policy Division," then it must be Beil's.

Q I show you the entire letter, and ask you if that doesn't help you to recall whose signature it is, and what the incident is all about.

A I cannot remember the incident.

Q Do you recall the signature now as that of Beil?

A It must be Beil. It is badly written, but with this heading of political divisions, it must be Beil.

Q Do you recall receiving the document itself?

A No; I cannot.

Q Is there any doubt in your mind as to its authenticity?

A No; I have none.

Q You did receive reports, did you not, from time to time, regarding the treatment accorded the workers that had been conscripted?

A Yes. May I emphasize here the following. One must consider that, first of all, there was a very large number of people (in the course of time it reached 1,700,000) and, second, that naturally in these reports, the bad conditions would receive much more emphasis; whereas, it must be stated that an overwhelmingly large number of people, especially those that went into the country, were placed on an equal basis with Germans, with German girls, and that they were given new clothing and were placed on the same level and footing as the Germans, and also in the great factories a continuous effort for betterment of the conditions was being made.

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Q There were a lot of them who weren't treated so well, weren't there?

A Well, yes, naturally.

Q I show you a photostatic reproduction of a report dated 7 October 1942; the first of two pages, a second of five pages, and a third of two pages.

A Well, that is definite, there is no doubt as to the authenticity of this document. This Teurer was liaison man of my office to one of the Army contingents in the South.

Q Do you recall receiving those documents which are before you?

A Well, I am pretty sure that the entire matter was reported to me. I am sure that I haven't read it in toto, but that I passed it on to my Main Division One, Chief Division #1.

Q Do you identify the signature appearing on page 2 of the first document as that of Teurer?

A Well, frankly, I don't know Teurer's signature by heart, but I have no doubt about it.

Q In other words, there is no doubt in your mind as to the authenticity of those documents which you have just read; is that right?

A No, I have not.

Q Yesterday we were discussing Koch, the Reich Commissioner for the Ukraine; do you remember that?

A Yes.

Q Isn't it a fact that you, in your plan for the administration of the Eastern territories, stated that a person with the firm and ruthless characteristics of Koch would be necessary for the position of Reich Commissioner?

A I should have said that? On the contrary, I remember that when the candidates for these different positions were discussed with the Fuehrer, the

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name of Koch was brought up as a candidate for one of these posts, and I definitely stated that I did not want to have Koch in the Ukraine.

Q Do you recall preparing a number of documents pertaining to the political preparation for the aggressive action against Russia?

A Yes. I prepared some reports on these matters.

Q Yes; you prepared them in April, May, June, July and August of 1941, didn't you?

A Yes, just about that.

Q There is a whole folder containing these plans that was contained in your files; isn't that right?

A Yes.

Q There are some forty-one documents altogether, and I won't take the time to show them to you, because many of them are quite lengthy, but you do recognize that a number of different documents were prepared by you, or persons under your supervision and control, with reference to the matters that we have just discussed; is that correct?

A Yes, absolutely.

Q Getting back again to Koch, Bormann was one of Koch's supporters, was he not?

A Yes, I should say Bormann has supported Koch, particularly in those years.

Q Who was Dr. Leibrandt?

A Dr. Leibrandt was for a considerable time the Chief of my Political Division in the Ministry for Eastern Occupied Territories.

Q Who was Dr. Markull?

A Markull, he was an assistant of his.

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Q Do you recall Markull preparing a memorandum regarding statements made by Bormann, and statements made by Koch?

A Well, it is possible that there was made such a listing of statements, which also will have led to the argument that I had later on with Koch.

Q Do you recall Leibrandt forwarding to you this statement made by Markull, concerning Bormann and Koch?

A Leibrandt no doubt has reported to me on that. A lengthy report I really can't recall right now, but you know how these things are done. I mean he probably reported to me orally, and in somewhat shorter form wrote a written report which afterwards was filed. That might have entered into my files without having been studied.

Q I show you a photostatic reproduction of a letter dated 5 September 1942, together with a photostatic reproduction of a report, some fifteen pages in length, dated 19 August 1942. I show you the signature on the letter dated 5 September 1942, and ask you if you identify it as the signature of Dr. Leibrandt?

A Yes; it is Leibrandt's signature.

Q I show you the initials appearing on the last page of the second document, and ask if these are the intials of Markull?

A That I can't identify.

Q For the record, both of these are identified as R-36. I now show you the letter and enclosed report, and I ask you if you have ever seen the originals of them before?

A I can recall the letter that Bormann wrote me. Since the letter did come from the Supreme Headquarters of the Fuehrer, I wrote a letter to Bormann in which I told him that he needn't worry about anything, but, on the other hand, I did have a meeting with my staff, and as a result of that meeting, we did create

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a special schooling staff and issued that schooling decree, and several others resulted from them.

Q Do you identify both of the documents before you as having been received by you?

A I know that I received the letter, but I must say that I did not read the entire report. I remember at the occasion saying to Leibrandt that, "Well, the letter comes from Bormann and the Fuehrer, the General Headquarters, and we have to answer them and calm them but, on the other hand, when it comes to our actual work, we have to make our plans independently."

Q Is there any doubt in your mind regarding the authenticity of either document?

A No, I have none.

Q Do you remember my asking you once before the identity of Veli Kajum-Chan?

A Yes.

Q Who was he?

A The Turkestan groups in the Eastern territories had had a representative who had died, and I remember that they got together in Vienna, and at that time they presented, as their speaker for the future, this Kajum-Chan, and I remember that from then on, this particular man was made the liaison man of the Turkestanian interests with my East Ministry.

Q Do you recall whether or not he was in your employ on your payroll?

A I don't know whether he was actually on our payroll, or whether he had means of his own, but naturally, all these different aid committees of the various minorities did receive financial assistance from us.

Q As a matter of fact, there were two Turkestanian committees, were there not?

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A Well, as I said before, there were these various groups and, naturally, since there were different tribes of the Turkestanians, there was bound to be some friction, and in order to stop that we recognized this man that had been put forth at the Vienna meeting, Kajum-Chan, but I also do recall that the police had somebody else whom they had put forth.

Q I show you a letter dated 25 March 1945, addressed to Kajum-Chan, purporting to bear your signature. For the record, this letter is identified as 1754-PS. Do you identify the signature appearing thereon as that of yourself; and do you recall sending the letter to Kajum-Chan?

A Yes. This man was, after this initial friction, put forth and worked for us for two and a half years, and during his activity we found him to be an honest man and a man of great integrity, and thus on one occasion I wrote this for him.

Q Do you identify the letter as one you wrote to Kajum-Chan?

A Yes, I do.

Q I show you a six-page mimeographed document dated May, 1942. I ask you if this is a document that was prepared by you for issue? For the record, it is identified as 215-PS.

A To determine this particular concept, there have been discussions with our ministry and the Ministry of the Interior, and I remember that a certain agreement was reached.

Q The concept that you are discussing, is that of a definition of a Jew; is that right?

A Yes.

Q Do you recall the particular document which is before you?

A That particular thing I do not recall, but I do remember that there were discussions on this particular subject, but I must say that those things

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were handled by the specialists on the topic, and so I myself kept somewhat aloof of it because they had to be in agreement with the laws, the so-called German laws, the Nurnberg laws, that is, which had been made by the Ministry of the Interior.

Q Is there any doubt in your mind, as to the authenticity of the document, which is before you?

A No, there isn't.

Q Is there any statement you wish to make at this time regarding any of the matters concerning which you have been questioned this afternoon?

A I would like to emphasize the fact that on all the topics that we have spoken about today, particularly, the forced labor, there was the detailed directive that I issued on the 14th of December, 1943, and which had reference to all these particular points and which, incidentally, said that this directive was not only to be distributed, but it was to be read to all the individual leaders of the various groups in the factories, and I feel that that somehow clarifies a lot of points that were brought up.

Colonel Hinkel: That will be all.

APPROVED:

F. L. Hinkel
(Interrogator)

Joachim a Hand
(Interpreter)

Clair Van Vleck
(Reporter)

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